THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXIV. FRIDAY, July 27, 1810. No. 1243.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, and George Wallace and John M'Dowell, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the county of Allegheny, dated the 18th day of July, 1810, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

Public Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 20th day of July 1810.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND on the Bank of the Monongahela, occupied by the subscriber. It is thought unnecessary to give a description of a property so generally known. The situation for either Tavern or Store is considered one of the best in Pittsburgh. It will be exposed to *Public Sale* on Wednesday of August Court week, if not disposed of at private sale before that time. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS FERREE.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1810.

Just Published and for Sale,

(Price one dollar and fifty-cents.)

At CRAMER, SPEAR *and* EICHBAUM'S
Franklin Head Bookstore.

SKETCHES OF A TOUR

TO THE WESTERN COUNTRY,
Through the States of Ohio & Kentucky;
A Voyage
Down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers,
AND A TRIP
Through the Mississippi Territory, and part of West Florida.
Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1 09.

BY F. CUMING.

WITH NOTES AND AN APPENDIX,
Containing some interesting facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers for the *Tour* are requested to return them immediately.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1810.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exexponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of August next, the following described property, to wit:

Sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in Versailes township, on the bank of the Youghagany river, one mile above M'Kee's Port, has a small cabbin erected thereon, and about eighteen acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samual Peobles, and others. Taken in execution as property of John M'Millan.

Lots No. 425 and 426, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded northwardly by Sixth Street, southeastwardly by Grant Street, southwardly by Virgin alley and northwardly by Lot No. 427. Taken in execution as property of John D. Littleford.

And by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to sale at the same time and place. Two Hundred acres of land in Moon township, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Aaron Eaton, Robert Lowrey and others, on which is erected two small cabbins. Taken in execution as the property of James Lowrey.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, in Deer township, on which is erected a cabin and cabbin stable, and about fifty acres cleared, bounded on the north by land of John Boyd, on the west by James Shaw and Benjamin Day, and on the south by Depreciation Land. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Coe.

All to be Sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, July 11, 1810.

WANTED,

A FEW barrels of *PICKLED PORK, WHISKEY*, and good *VINEGAR*—also *HARD SOAP*; for which a liberal price will be given,

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

FOUR half and four three quarter blood Merino Rams, directly from Col. Humphrey's flock. Apply to

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh, that are in arrears for county and borough taxes, of 1810, that unless their respective balances are paid off before the 1st day of August next, the law will be executed in the strictest manner without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BELL, *Collector.*

Pittsburgh, July 16, 1810.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living in Moon township, on the waters of Monture's run, on the 25th day of June last, a red COW with a young calf, has a swallow fork out of the nigh ear, and a crop and under bit out of the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ALEXANDER BURNS.

Allegheny county, July 11, 1810.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Three Cents and a Basket of Shavings Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Friday the 6th of July inst. an apprentice to the Cabinet-making business named JOHN M'FARLANE, between 4 and 5 feet high, about 18 years of age; had on a corded round-about jacket, corded pantaloons, a striped jean jacket, wool hat, and shoes. The above reward will be paid to whoever delivers said boy to the subscriber, but no charges.

JAMES M'GEE.

July 12, 1810.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Ohio township, Allegheny county, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, a *Black HORSE*, 15 hands high, 4 years old, one hind foot white, shod all round, and has a small star in his forehead;—also a *Bay HORSE*, about 13 hands high, 4 years old, has a blaze in his face, and short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take away.

JOHN WHITE.

July 7th 1810.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale at his Wholesale Store in Third Street near Market Street, the following Articles, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

10 barrels tanners oil
15 do. flaxseed oil
100 Spanish hides
A quantity best quality Spanish soal leather
A large supply best Juniata barr iron
Ferree's best powder
Cordage of all kinds, of a superior quality, manufactured at Harmony.
Wrapping paper
And a general assortment of Merchandize.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1810. tf

One or Two Journeymen,

COPPER-SMITHS AND TIN-PLATE WORKERS,

can have employ at the *Widow HAMSHER's* Copper-Smith's Shop, in Fourth Street, *Pittsburgh.*

July 11, 1810.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS repectfully inform the public that they have commenced business, as

AUCTIONEERS *and* AGENTS.

for the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the countenance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render thir establisment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a *VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND*, where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors; they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will insure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Penn Streets, and on an adjoining alley. Their situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough.

They will be sold or leased on perpetual ground rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the Diamond.

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS in the Town of Mercer, possessing eligible situations for building. They will be sold together or separate at a very low rate for cash, or any convertible property.—For terms apply to the subscribers, at their Auction Store in the Diamond.

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1810.

N. B. If not previously disposed of they will be Sold at Public Vendue on the 11th August next.

E. PENNINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,

FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh,

NEAR forty years extensive practice, twelve of which was spent in LONDON, with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have employed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He attends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11th month, 1809.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Mercer county, Neshannock township, on the road leading from Mercer to New-Castle, in May last, a *Brown MARE*, about 15 hands high, 4 years old last Spring, much saddle marked on both sides of the back, and a small lump on one of her hind legs, below the ham, and a white stripe between the pastern joint and the hoof on the fore leg, a small star in her forehead, a natural trotter; when she strayed away she had a bell on and a choke yoke. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver her to the subscriber, or inform him, where she can be had.

JOHN BLAIR.

July 6, 1810.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

I HAVE been induced (from no impropemotives) to offer myself as a candidate for the office of *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing General Election.—Should the citizens of Allegheny county consider me worthy of that office, and adequate to the discharge of its important duties, their suffrages will confer a favour on their fellow citizen,

WILLIAM STEELE.

June 25, 1810. tf.

RAGS.

Four Cents Cash, or Five Cents in Trade, will be given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS, at the Franklin Head, Bookstore, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

IS just opening an elegant and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

Next door to the Sign of the Globe, Market Street, near Second Street; amongst which are the following Articles:

Superfine cloths assorted colours
Pelice do. a new kind
Cotton cassimers
Nankeens, blue and yellow
Striped cottons
Shirting muslins 7-8 and 4-4
Silks, sattins, ginghams
Calicoes & fancy muslins.

A great variety of

Ladies Morrocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers,

Do. Childrens,

Cotton and silk shawls
Fancy handkerchiefs
Looking glasses
Waiters
Cotton cards
Ladies and gentlemens whips

A variety of *Sadlery, Cutlery,, Hardware, Queensware* and

GROCERIES,

comprising a neat and GENERAL ASSORTMENT, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for cash, or approved of country produce.

India Muslins

Cheap by the piece.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1810.

Public Warning.

WHEREAS *Henry Balsbaugh, Valentine Balsbaugh*, and *Jacob Smith*, of Dauphin County, and State of Pennsylvania, executed and gave twelve bonds to a certain James Robertson, of Pittsburgh, in state aforesaid, dated the 22 day of April A. D. 1807, each for the sum of 200 dollars, the first whereof payable the first day of April A. D. 1811, and the residue thence yearly untill paid, which bonds were given as part pay for a tract of land the title to which, contrary to the contract of the parties, has been obtained and perfected at great expence and damage to the purchaser.

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of the said bonds, as the obligors are determined not to pay the same unless compelled by due course of law.

HENRY BALSBAUGH,
VALENTINE BALSBAUGH,
JACOB SMITH.

Harrisburgh, June 20, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the firm of LOWRIE and ADKINS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes, debts, &c. remain in the hands of M. B. Lowrie, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts relative to said firm.

M. B. LOWRIE,
JAMES ADKINS.

Chautauque, July 4, 1810.

N. B. *M. B. Lowrie* still continues his mercantile business at the head of Chatauque Lake, where he will give prompt and punctual attention to the orders and instructions of his friends and others, who intrust him with Goods, Wares, Accounts, &c. on commission.

Just opened and for Sale at

CRAMER, SPEAR and *EICHBAUM'S*
BOOKSTORE

An assortment of elegant *Broadcloths, Kerseymers and Cassinets*, and a variety of coarse Cloths. Also, *Stripe, Check and Chambray cottons, and Cotton Hose*

The above goods are from Col. David Humphrey's mannfactory in Connecticut.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE
At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *July* 27, 1810.

DIED,

At his farm in Pitt township, on Saturday the 7th July inst. JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

" *Di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli*
" *Finxerunt animi, raro et perpauca loquentis:*
" *At tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras,*
" *Usque laborantes dum ferrum molliat ignis,*
" *Ut mavis, imitare.*"

IN a publication which lately appeared, under the signature of Junius, the object was to vindicate a public institution, and those employed in it, from, what appeared to me, unmerited imputation; and at the same time to enter my protest against the introduction of a system of education, which I consider to be extremely defective and puerile. In treating this subject no offence was intended to be given to any individual, nor, as it is conceived, was any expression used calculated to offend any man of sense.

How far the objects in view have been attained, by the publication, is not for me to determine; neither will I appeal to the decision of Florian, or Philo-Florian; and I take leave to assure the latter, that I can readily dispense with his applying to me the compliment, which, he says, my namesake applied to Sir Wm. Draper; because, for obvious reasons, such a compliment, from Philo-Florian, would humble me in my own estimation.

As neither Florian nor Junius are known to each other, or to the public, I have had an opportunity of hearing the opinions of many relative to both; and, but for the piece under the signature of *Philo-Florian*, should not have believed that Florian, as a writer, had neither friend, nor admirer; and it is still suspected that Philo-Florian is the same kind of admirer that every beautiful young lady, and pretty gentleman first obtains. Now although the constancy of this species of admirer was never questioned, yet they are considered to be so blindly prejudiced as seldom to discern the most palpable defects, in the object of admiration. Indeed they are so far identified, that I shall take the liberty of confounding the opinions and language of the one, with those of the other.

If I have thrown the gauntlet to Florian, it seems contrary to all notions of chivalry that he should choose his weapons, especially as he has descended to employ those which are never used amongst the politer sort of combatants.

If a gentleman invites another to the field, expecting that his small-sword will be encountered by a weapon of the like kind, would it not appear to be a gross deviation from propriety, and the laws of arms, for his adversary to attack him with pitchforks, and a cart-load of brick bats?

On my part there was little inclination to enter into a literary controversy with Florian, or any other person: however, although it was not sought, it would not not have been shunned, had an adversary appeared, armed with the ordinary weapons of reason and argument; but as my present opponent seems disposed to carry on the contest, by means of scurility, and personal abuse, I must resign to him the field acknowledging his superior skill.

Another reason for withdrawing myself is, that I am unwilling to enter upon a newspaper altercation, in respect to matters merely of a personal nature; but chiefly I am induced to desist, because it is believed, that the object I had in view has been accomplished.

Whether a public institution is in a flourishing, or in a *wretched state*;—Whether the system of education pursued in it, be the most proper or otherwise;—Whether those intrusted with the management of it, and the persons employed by them, have faithfully discharged their trusts, are questions in which the community are interested. But it is a matter of no sort of public importance, who may be the author of Florian, or of Junius,—which of them is the better scholar, or writes most like a gentleman.

It is conceived that the reply of Philo-Florian, cannot be better refuted, than by refering to the two pieces, to which it alludes; by which it will be evident that he has not only grossly mis-stated and perverted the observations of Junius; but has likewise mis-stated some of his own remarks; and made such comments on others, as to refute the text. I beg leave to point out a few instances.

Florian had recommended, in his distribution of employments for the several days of the week, that the fourth day should be devoted to studying the Pantheon.—To this Junius objects, especially because—" *Ovid a book which the student must necessarily read communicates* " *all the knowledge that is useful for any* " *one to possess with respeet to heathen* " *mythology. If any auxiliary be wanting it will be his duty to consult the dictionary at school, and he may refer to* " *Tooke's Pantheon or some book of the* " *like kind at home.*" Yet with this paragraph before him, has Philo-Florian ventured to assert, that Junius substitutes arithmetic for the Pantheon; and refers to the end of the dictionary, for mythological knowledge! Such conduct as this requires no comment. His readers will doubtless watch him closely.

Again:—He tells us that as for committing the Pantheon " *to memory, it was never dreamt of by Florian.*"—Whatever may have been his dreams on this subject, he certainly recommends that the morning of the fourth day should be employed in studying the Pantheon; and the afternoon in undergoing an examination in it. I was therefore simple enough to suppose that the morning studies were intended to impress upon the memory of the student the contents of the book in order to enable him to encounter the evening examination. And it is apprehended, that some other readers may have been guilty of the like absurdity.

Let us now attend to some of his comments which refute the text.—There is, in Florian, a sentence to the *effect*, and (though quoted from memory) probably contained in the *words* following:—" Wretched must that system be, under " which a smart boy reading Ovid, con" fessed himself to be ignorant of the " heathen mythology; and another read" ing Cæsar, knew as little of the Roman, " history, as a Choctaw youth of the in" ternal regulations of St. Cloud." Now I appeal to any man of common sense, who may have read the publication, which was a censure on the mode of instruction pursued in the institution, whether it does not obviously appear to be the author's meaning, that the matter contained in Cæsar was calculated to give information in respect to the *Roman history*; as well as that in *Ovid* was to instruct in the *heathen mythology*; and of course that the tutors were censurable, because such instruction had not been obtained.—By the *explanation* it appears that Florian knew what was contained in Cæsar's commentaries, that he had not insinuated that Cæsar wrote the *whole* Roman history: he only *meant*, that *before* " or *while* he (the stu" dent) was reading, he ought to be in" formed who this Cæsar was, whence he " came, and whether he was a Roman, a " Hun, or a Goth."

How stands this explanation with the text?—No boy could possibly read Cæsar's commentaries without knowing that there was such a nation as the Romans—nor could he be ignorant, that Cæsar was a Roman General;—and if any such boy pretended that he was ignorant of these circumstances, he must have been diverting himself at the expense of the inquirer or have been himself an idiot. However, to speak of a boy acquainted with these facts, as one having a knowledge of Roman history, would appear somewhat extraordinary, if not ridiculous. Hence it seems, that a knowledge of the Roman history, was not necessarily connected with the reading of Cæsar; and if the book in which the student is reading be sufficiently explained by the tutor, no blame can attach to him; it follows that if the student reading Cæsar, was ignorant of the Roman history, 'twas not owing to the " *wretched state of the institution;*" and of course the *explanation* retracts the *charge*.

Amongst other errors, it seems I have mistaken the meaning of *Vulgarisms*, in considering them to be ungrammatical words, or coarse expressions, used only by the vulgar and illiterate. And although Philo-Florian has not favoured us with a definition, he has given some examples, of what he understands by the word; which however, unfortunately have not served to convince me of my error. He instances the words " *appearingly*" and " *dispiseably.*"*

Now with submission, these are not English words, but the corruptions of English words:—such, generally speaking as are to be found only in the vocabulary, of the most illiterate vulgar; and although they may have been used by some worthy men, and in genteel company I have never heard them pass the lips of any man having the slightest pretentions to the character of a scholar. As to the word " *rendering*" used for *translating*, if so used that be a *vulgarism*, I plead guilty. But at the same time feel myself obliged, to inculpate some partners in my guilt:—and, however odious the character of an informer may appear, I think circumstances will justify me, in declaring, that certain celebrated Dictionary-makers are notoriously guilty, of the same offence: such as *Ainsworth*, *Walker*, *Dr. Sheridan*, *Martin*, *Entick*, and some others. For the manifestation of whose guilt, I beg leave to refer to their respective works.

After making a single request, I shall have done with Florian. He is unknown to the public as well as to myself; it is easy however to perceive the opinion he entertains of his own productions; having probably as yet, only known what his friends have said of them, before his face; and so far as respects his feelings, it is perhaps desirable to enquire no further.—

" *O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit,*
" *Nec manus auriculas imitata et mobilis*
albas;
" *Nec lingua, quantum sitiat canis Appulia,*
tantum!"

But as it is believed to be our real interest, to put a just estimate on all things, I beg that Florian will ask any literary man of sense and candour, to whom the author is unknown, to give his opinion, on the pieces signed Florian and Philo-Florian; and if the answer does not make the ears of the enquirer tingle for a week, I will acknowledge him to be the greatest writer of modern days.

In conclusion, I take the liberty to offer some salutary advise to modern critics; who considering the freedoms they are in the habit of taking with others, ought to receive it, with mildness at least. But, before a word is written on the subject, I expressly prohibit all my readers, from making any inviduous applications.

In my humble opinion a critic ought not to be totally ignorant of his mother tongue. One who writes in the English language, ought at least to be capable of expressing himself, with grammatical accuracy in that in language; and he ought to be particularly careful, that the fault censured, be not found in the piece containing the censure.

Since I have assumed the office of censor, admonitions shall not be confined solely to the critics, but extended to authors themselves many of whom, especially in early life, are apt to take *sound* for *sense*. They become bombastic; and if they have happened to learn several languages, and good sense be wanting, they fall into the style of ancient Pistol, and furnish their readers, with swoln sentences, composed of bad English, interlarded with scraps of Latin, French and Italian.

Some are apt to propose to themselves, certain great men, as *models*; whose *frailties* and *defects*, they are generally successful enough in copying.

'Tis not uncommon, especially with those engaged in controversy, to affect contempt for their adversaries; and to decline a reply, because the piece is unworthy of notice. If, as frequently happens, this be the fact, the reason is a good one; but a man ought to be well satisfied that a large majority of readers, who are capable of judging, will entertain the same opinion; otherwise he will be laughed at, as a blockhead incapable of replying; for this is well known to be the stale subterfuge of dulness.

These and the like defects may be, in a degree, corrected by time and attention, but there is one error, a common one with writers of an inferior class, but into which even some men of genius have fallen, for which neither repentance, nor subsequent good conduct, can ever fully atone: I mean the want of literary integrity; in quoting the writings, of an adversary, for the purpose of reply, or censure. The man who once deceives the public, in this respect, will never afterwards be trusted. 'Tis a false step, like some others in life, easily made, never to be retrieved.

———" *Facilis descensus Averni,*
" *Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis:*
" *Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras.*
" *Hoc opus, hic labor est.*

The public are ever disposed to extend the " Horatian charity," to every writer who deserves it. But in order to obtain it, he must comply with the terms required by Horace——

———" *Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non*
ego paucis
" *Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,*
" *Aut humana parum cavit natura.*"

For this indulgence is not to be extended indiscriminately.

——" *Qui multum cepat, fit Chœriluo ille.*
" *Quem bis terque bonum, cum risu miror.*"

JUNIUS.

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* *He might have added " begins with a touch," meaning a remark; and a variety of other examples equally illustrative from the paper before him.*

The Natches paper of the 18th June says, we learn by a gentleman from Attacapas, (Orleans territory,) that in passing through the parish of Iberville, he found encamped on the banks of the Mississippi on the American side, a number of French families who had been driven from West-Floida, by order of the Spanish government. It appears that three days only were allowed these unfortunate people to dispose of their property, and leave the dominions of his Catholic majesty.—Our informant adds that it was seriously spoken of by the refugees to return after they had found a home for their families, and endeavour to overturn the government of West-Florida. We doubt not the good will of these people to make the attempt; but we have too much confidence in the foresight and energy of the acting governor of the Orleans territory, to suppose for a moment that he will suffer an unlawful enterprize to be undertaken within the jurisdiction of his government.

From the Connecticut Herald.

CELEBRATION *at* HUMPHREYSVILLE.

On the 4th of July, the citizens of New-Haven were gratified with an exhibition, which for novelty, utility and patriotism, probably stands unrivalled in all the records of all preceding festivals on this memorable day.

The farmers, shepherds, mechanics and manufacturers in Col. Humphrey's employ having beforehand solicited to be usefully occupied on that day, he proposed a ploughing match, &c. and had them assembled at his farm in Yorkshire Quarter, about 3-4 of a mile from the state-house, Their emulation was manifested by the early hour of their appearance on the ground.*

At the dawn of day, in a field of 13 acres, marked out into lands of one acre each, fourteen ploughs started each in its own land, according to its number, each being drawn by one pair of horses, oxen or mules. The other four lands were ploughed by the teams promiscuously, as they finished their own. The animals, bred principally at the Humphreysville establishment, consisting of horses, oxen, and mules, were generally admired for their beauty, in particular four grey colts from the stock of Col. H's elegant Arabian horse Ranger. The land No 7, was finished ploughing before 9 o'clock †—The teams passing and repassing each other in quick succession, presented the most animated picture of the kind we ever witnessed. Whilst this was performing in one field the axmen and carpenters were felling, hewing and framing timber in another, for a shepherd's lodge, which was ready to be raised before noon. His clothiers, paper makers, cloth and stocking weavers had, while during this process, prepared the boards and other coverings, which was put on by the appropriate artificers with great dispatch, the painters instantly followed them with their brushes.

At given signals the work people ceased from their labors and refreshed themselves from a neighbouring booth, erected and finished for the purpose. In the vicinity of the booth a spot was cleared by the surplus hands for a sheep walk, (to protect them against winter storms) of about 100 feet in length—under this bower a table was laid for 152 persons. The dinner was principally prepared hot on the ground by means of a portable Rumford oven. ‡ What added much to the beauty of the general scenery was, the appearance of numerous Merino and other sheep, interspersed amongst the ploughmen. This flock had been brought from Humphreysville to eat the grass before it was destroyed by the ploughs. About 40 apprentices of the Humphreysville factory, dressed in neat and comely uniform, were employed in collecting materials for manure and other agricultural operations. It ought to be remembered, that, although many of these children belong to respectable families, yet some of them have been rescued from the most unfortunate situations. All were busy without bustle; each at his station, co-operating without noise, as if animated with the same spirit. Before half past three o'clock, all the process of ploughing, building, painting, &c. were completed—the ploughing had been finished, in a very skilful manner, two hours before this time. At the sound of the horn, the work people and a number of very respectable farmers re-assembled at the booth, and refreshed themselves with a variety of excellent distilled and fermented liquors. From thence they were invited to sit at the table; which was well furnished with Merino mutton, beef, hams, poultry, puddings, &c. the products of his farms. The proprietor did the honors of the table; and the following sentiment alone was given after dinner:—“ *Independence.* Deeds—not words.—Let those who wish to appear to love their country, prove it by actions rather than by toasts and declamations.”

After dinner the concourse dispersed, much pleased with this new and rational mode of celebrating the anniversary of Independence, and highly delighted with the perfect propriety of conduct of all present.

* The colonel (as is his usual custom) rose very early, and upon coming to the field, was astonished to find them all upon the ground; and very pleasantly observed that although he was an old soldier, they had this morning stole a march of him.

† This land was allotted to a respectable farmer, between 50 and 60 years of age, who had walked three miles to his work, and was ploughing with a fine pair of red oxen the handsomest in the field.

‡ The utility of the Portable Rumford oven had not probably been experienced in the field on any previous occasion in New-England. Five large puddings, various kinds of both meat and vegetables, were cooked in the boilers and streamers at the same time.

THE ECONOMY
OF
HUMAN LIFE.
MODESTY.

Who art thou, O man, that presumest on thine own wisdom; or why dost thou vaunt thyself on thine own acquirements?

The first step towards being wise, is to know that thou art ignorant; and if thou wouldst be esteemed in the judgment of others cast off the folly of seeming wise in thine own conceit.

As a plain garment best adorneth a beautiful woman, so a decent behaviour is the greatest ornament of wisdom.

The speech of a modest man giveth lustre to truth; and the diffidence of his words excuseth his error.

He relieth not on his wisdom; he weigheth the councils of a friend, he receiveth the benefit thereof.

He turneth away his ear from his own praise; he believeth it not: he is the last in discovering his own perfections.

Yet as a veil addeth to beauty, so are his virtues set off by the shade which his modesty casteth npon them.

But behold the vain man, and observe the arrogant; he clotheth himserf in rich attire, he walketh in the public street, he casteth round his eyes, and courteth observation.

He tosseth up his head, and overlooketh the poor; he treateth his inferiors with insolence; and his superiors in return look down on his pride and folly with laughter.

He despiseth the judgment of others; he retireth on his own opinion; and is confounded.

He is puffed up with the vanity of his imagination; his delight is to hear and to speak of himself all the day long.

He swalloweth with greediness his own praise, and the flatterer in return eateth him up.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Saturday last arrived at Marblehead, brig Cato, Girdle, from Corunna and Isle of May, 35 days from the latter, where he tarried only one day—says a fever raged there with the greatest violence, supposed to proceed from want of rain, as they had not experienced any for *four years*—Could not tell what number had died, but victims to it were falling every day. One of the inhabitants informed him he had lost 9 sons, and another 3, in a very short space of time. The Island contains about 8000 inhabitants.

The Corunna papers are to the 4th of May. Their contents indicate a bold and unabated spirit of resistance in the Spaniards to their invaders. They mention the fall of Astorga, but not with the least despondancy; and the conquest they say cost the French 4000 men. Junot directed the siege. The Spaniards obtained a most honorable capitulation, which they charge the French with almost immediately violating. From the obstinacy with which this and other places have been defended, it is evident the siege of Cadiz is not the whole work the French have upon their hands in Spain.

From the Boston Palladium, June 10.

Yesterday arrived the brig Constellation, Leach, from Cadiz. She sailed on the 22 of May. Capt. L. informs that the English and Spaniards had had a severe engagement with the French for the recovery of a fort. The former were successful at first, but, were at length obliged to abandon the position. Both sides claimed the victory. The English said the French lost 2000, and they about 300. The French had permitted water to be taken from St. Mary's for the relief of their countrymen, prisoners in Cadiz, and on board the ships, but they had refused to suffer any more to be taken.—The patriot efforts in the interior for the emancipation of the country continued; and the people in Cadiz were in excellent spirits.

The French from fort Matagorda and the batteries, frequently annoyed the shipping. The markets were good, and still rising.

Capt. Leach of the brig Constellation, (arrived at Boston on Monday last) sailed from Cadiz 22d May. He informs that a small battle took place on the 20th May, between the armies; and that the English and Spanish succeeded in taking a small fort, on the French lines, and afterwards were obliged to abondon it, with the loss on between 3 and 400 men: That many Spanish troops had embarked from Cadiz to join the main army at Gibraltar:—That no re-inforcements had arrived, but the inhabitants were in good spirits and well supplied with water, though not of the best kind. Capt. L. is of opinion that Cadiz will be inpregnable to the French, as long as the Spaniards are cordially disposed to maintain it, and have the aid of the English military and navy.

Mungo Park.—A London paper of the 19th of May, received at Boston. states that Mr. Mungo Patk, the celebrated traveller, who has been so long thought dead, is still alive in the interior of Africa; and hopes were entertained that he might yet live to return to his native country.

CURE FOR THE DYSENTERY.

[Extracted from “The Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal,” edited by Dr. B. S. Barton, vol. I. page 130.]

“Last summer, when I was near the settlement of the Oneida Indians (in the state of New-York) the Dysentery prevailed much, and carried off some of the white inhabitauts, who applied to the Indians for a remedy. They directed them to drink a decoction of the roots of Blackberry bushes. (Robus Occidentalis,) which they did, after which not one died. All who used it, agreed, that it is a safe, sure and speedy cure.

“JAMES V. A. ANDERSON.

“*August* 4 1804.”

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER OF ASTORGA.

Villa Franca, April 28—From a private letter, entitled to credit.

“Astorga, and its magnanimous and brave governor, have been under the necessity of capitulating and surrendering; the garrison being prisoners of war, but the peasantry to go free, without regard to any part they may have taken. This information we have from several persons, who escaped in disguise, or as providence favoured them, from the city after its surrender; and their statements, divested of the superfluous and improbable matter, are in substance as follows:

“Junot, fearful that perhaps this army, aided by the Portuguese, might harrass him, or compel him to raise the siege, thought to hasten affairs in this manner:—He took from the garrisons of Castile men to support the siege, and added to him from 10 to 12,000 infantry, 2,000 horse, 1,000 artillery, half on foot and the other half mounted, and 22 pieces of artillery, among which were two 24 pounders, and some eighteens and twelves, and a royal howitzer. They sought for the weakest side of the walls, which I believe was by Puerta de Rey, and planted there the principal battery, well constructed with sausisses; at the distance of one third of a gun shot, they constructed a covered way to protect themselves, and by that means brought two of the pieces of large calibre still nearer. They opened the most lively and incessant fire that had been known, on Good Friday before day break, and on Saturday evening they had made a breach of about ten yards as clean as if it had been demolished with pick axes. Three times they made a general assault, mounting the breach and scaling the walls; and as many times as they attacked they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, and with the most horrible fire that can be conceived of.

The whole circuit of the walls and the approach to the breach were in a moment covered with dead bodies falling in heaps upon each other, until the horror of the scene, and night, put a cessation to the efforts of the besiegers and besieged; the latter, however, and their worthy governor, perceiving that it was temerity to make any further resistance to a force so much superior and under such disadvantages, and the ammunition for the cannon growing scarce, and being desirous of avoiding the bloody fate which infallibly awaited his garrison and the whole city, capitulated in the most honorable manner on Sunday morning; the peasantry being left free, and their conduct not to be questioned, and he had his garrison prisoners, the officers reserving their horses, swords and baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks. This article of the capitulation has been most outrageously violated, for we are assured, by the time they passed Baneza they had been stripped of every thing, and were on foot, except Santocides and Guerrero (the latter of the regiment of Sugo)—The troops that entered to take possession were only three battalions of infantry, and some horse, with Junot as their head; he received the sword of the governor, but returned it to him, observing that it should be his, for he had well deserved it. He was astonished that a garrison of 2500 men had made such horrible destruction, for his loss amounted to 4000 killed and wounded.

VINCENNES, *July* 30.

Mr. Dubois, who was sent by the governor on a mission to the Prophet, returned on the 3rd inst.—He was received by the Prophet in a friendly manner, and he denied most positively any hostile intention against the United States.—He was asked why he had collected so many Indians at that place, most of whom had been brought from the lakes, and had no right to the country they occupied,—and why he had rejected the salt, and ill treated the men who carried it. To the first question, he answered that he had been directed by the Great Spirit to assemble all the Indians that he could collect, and that he would continue to do so—to the question relative to the salt, he would return no answer.

Mr. Dubois had some private conversation with some old friends of his, whom he met at the Prophet's town, and from them he learnt that the Prophet had been preparing for war a long time, but they could not tell whether it was against the United States or the Osage nation.

We understand that the governor had received a communication from the Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, in which all the circumstances of the combination against the United States, are particularly detailed, and exactly correspond with what he had heard through other channels.

WAS taken or blown off a railing, the skirt of a Lady's Riding Habit of superfine bottle green cloth. A generous reward will be paid to any person who will deliver it at the Office of this Gazette.

July 26, 1810.

Wanted Two Apprentices,

To the GLASS CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended. Lads from the country will be preferred—the strictest attention will pe paid to their morals. Apply to WILLIAM EICHBUAM & SON.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1810.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 18th of July inst. an apprentice to the Baking business named JOHN HOGELAND, between 4 and 5 feet high, about 20 or 21 years of age, had on a pair of leather pantaloons, country linnen shirt, and coarse shoes. The above reward will be paid to whoever delivers him to the subscriber, but no charges.

JOSEPH BECKER.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1810.

Public Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of *Martin M'Kean*, late of St. Clair township deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday the 16th day of August next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a certain tract of land containing 104 acres more or less, the property of the said, deceased, situate in the township aforesaid three and a half miles from Pittsburgh; there is on the premises a good two story log dwelling house and Kitchen, frame barn, about eighty acres cleared, apple and peach orchards &c. Terms made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM WILKINS, } Executors.
JAMES MARTIN,

July 23d, 1810.

BOWSTRING MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deerskins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breeches-maker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

The Pittsburgh Federal Volunteers are ordered to parade, in the Diamond, on Saturday next, the 28th inst. at 3 o'clock, precisely.

CHARLES WILKINS, Jr.
Lieut. Com'g.

July 26, 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an Election for a Captain of the *First Light Infantry* Company, attached to the first battalion of the 141st regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will be held at the Turk's Head, in Wood Street, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 28th inst.

G. STEWARD.

July 23, 1810.

A Valuable Plantation,

WILL be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of August, containing 360 acres, of which 80 are excellent bottom.—There are upwares of sixty acres cleared and under good fence, of which about twelve are meadow. There is a young bearing orchard of 160 apple trees; three excellent sugar camps; *two* cabbins, one of which is new; and a good still house and stable. The tract is situate in Pine township, on Pine creek, and has an excellent mill seat; nine miles from Pittsburgh and five from the Allegheny river on the main road from Pittsburgh to Butler. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to

JOHN COWAN,
Corner of Wood and Liberty-streets, near the Episcopal church, Pittsburgh.

July 16, 1810.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court of Venango county, will exposed to Sale at the court house in the town of Franklin, on Monday the sixth day of August next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and five in afternoon the following described tract of LAND, situate in French creek township, Venango county, containing 300 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances. There is a grist mill erected on said farm, and in operation, with other buildings; about five acres of good meadow cleared thereon, and lies on each side of Sanday creek, about four miles from Franklin. The lands adjoin the tract on which John Dewoody resides. Due attendance will be given at the time the sale will begin, and the terms thereof made known by John Lowrie, one of the administrators of John Stephens, deceased.

WILLIAM MOORE.
Clerk of the Orphans Court.

July 2, 1810.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD
Every WEDNESDAY *and* SATURDAY
From 3 o'clock until 9 in the Evening,
during the season, at the house of
LEWIS WARNER,
In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,
PITTSBURGH.

June 7, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE
At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the Millers of the United States.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Congress did on the 21st day of January, 1808, pass the following act :—

An act for the relief of Oliver Evans.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of State, on application in writing by Oliver Evans, to cause letters patent to be made out in the manner and form prescribed by the act entitled, "An Act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," thereby granting to said Oliver Evans, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the full and exclusive righ, and liberty of making, constructing, usingt and vending to be used, his invention, discovery, and improvements in the art of manufacturing flour and meal, and in the several machines, which he has discovered, invented, improved, and applied to that purpose : Provided, That no person who may have heretofore paid the said Oliver Evans for license to use his said improvements shall be obliged to renew said license, or be subject to damages for not renewing the same : And provided also, That no person who shall have used the said improvement, or have erected the same for use, before the issuing the said patent, shall be liable to damages therefor.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

January 21, 1808.
APPROVED,
TH : JEFFERSON.

That in pursuance of said act, letters patent were made out, and delivered to said Oliver Evans, bearing date January 22d, 1808, granting to him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his said improvement; and also of making, constructing, using, &c. all the machines, viz. his improved elevator, his improved conveyer, his improved hopper-boy, his improved drill, and his improved kiln drier.

That under my said patent, my established prices for license to use my said improvements in the manufacture of flour and meal, are as follows, viz.

For either elevating or conveying grain, or elevating and conveying meal, or for cooling the meal, and attending the boulting hoppers, when used separately, fifty dollars for every pair of stones running at the same time ; and for any two of the aforesaid parts, used jointly without the other third part, seventy-five dollars for each pair of millstones running at the same time.

And elevating rice in rice mills, fifty dollars ; for each elevator for each single mill, and for the use of either of the machines for any other purpose, fifty dollars.

And for the kiln drier, fifty dollars for each pair of millstones, with interest, in each case, from the date of my patent, or from the time of beginning to use the same, until paid.

And for license to use my patented screw mill for breaking and grinding hard substances such as plaster, &c. or Indian corn to be ground with the cob, twenty dollars.

That the circuit court for the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, judges Washington and Peters presiding, did at the last October term decide a case, and so construed the said act of Congress, as to adjudge that all those who are using my said improvements without license, are liable to damages, until they obtain license.

I do therefore give this public notice, and earnestly request all those in the United States, who are using my said patented improvements, or any of them, without my license, to pay at the above rates, to the Subscriber, or *James I. Rush*, Philadelphia, or to Captain *John Moody*, of Virginia, *Evan Evans*, City of Washington, *Nathaniel Williams*, Esq. Baltimore, *Joseph Evans*, near Newport, Delaware state, *Samuel Nicholson*, Esq. , or to *George Evans*, Pittsburgh, or to any other agent or attorney I may appoint, and who are duly authorised to receive the same, and to grant such licenses only as are subscribed with my sign manual.

Those who refuse or neglect will please excuse me if I in future refuse to expend all my profits in travelling to collect, and should put my demands in the hands of the attornies at law, who will of course send the marshals at the expenee of those who invade my rights.—I will be very thankful to those who shall save me the disagreeable necessity.

OLIVER EVANS.

January 12, 1810.

N. B. From and after the first of January, 1811, *all the above patent rights, will be double the present price.*

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Overstreet's Tobacco.

JUST received and for Sale by the subscribers a quantity of *James H. Overstreet's* prime chewing

TOBACCO.

Purchasers will have liberty of returning to us all that may not be found good.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, June 20th, 1810.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Spring and Plain Lancets, best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil, Spanish Brown finest quality, Spanish Whiting, White and Red Chalk, Litharge, Lampblack, Ivory Black, Yellow and Stone Ochres, Patent and Kings Yellow, Patent Green, Verdigris, Umber, Venetian Red, Terra de Sienna of superior quality, Gum Copal, Copal Varnish, Asphaltum, Shell-lac, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, fine Blue Smalts, Verditer, Vermillion, Gold and Silver Leaf, Pumice-stone, Spirits of Turpentine, Painters Brushes, Black and Red London Inkpowders, Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE ; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

⁂ Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL*, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh,
May 10, 1810.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane-making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Sing's warranted patent ITCH Ointment. The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the Itch, without having in it any thing dangerous or disagreeable.—*Price 50 cents* per box.

WORM TEA,

One of the most valuable medicines ever sold, for the destruction of worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of vegetables ; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.—*Price 25 cents single, and 2 dollars per dozen.*

The Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. There never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the general received opinion, if taken regularly and according to directions, it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, when the bark, and every other medicine had proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.—*Price 50 cents per bottle.*

Patent German Eye Water,

A safe, certain and efficacious remedy for all diseases of the eyes.—*Price* 37 1-2 *cents per bottle.*

Doctor Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.

A safe and effectual cure for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and all green wounds.—*Price 50 cents.*

Charcoal Dentrifice

For the teeth and gums.—*Price 25 cents.*

N. B. Country Linnen, Bags, Beeswax, or Tallow will be taken for any of the above articles.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it, a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5 191	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's ; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell'-mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there ; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh ; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer ; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810.

J. M.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age ; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

COTTON.

Just received and for Sale by the subscribers

100 Bales first rate Tennessee Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs. crude Salt Petre, which they offer very low for cash, or negociable notes at 60 days.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road ; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made ; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.